

The Illustrated War News.

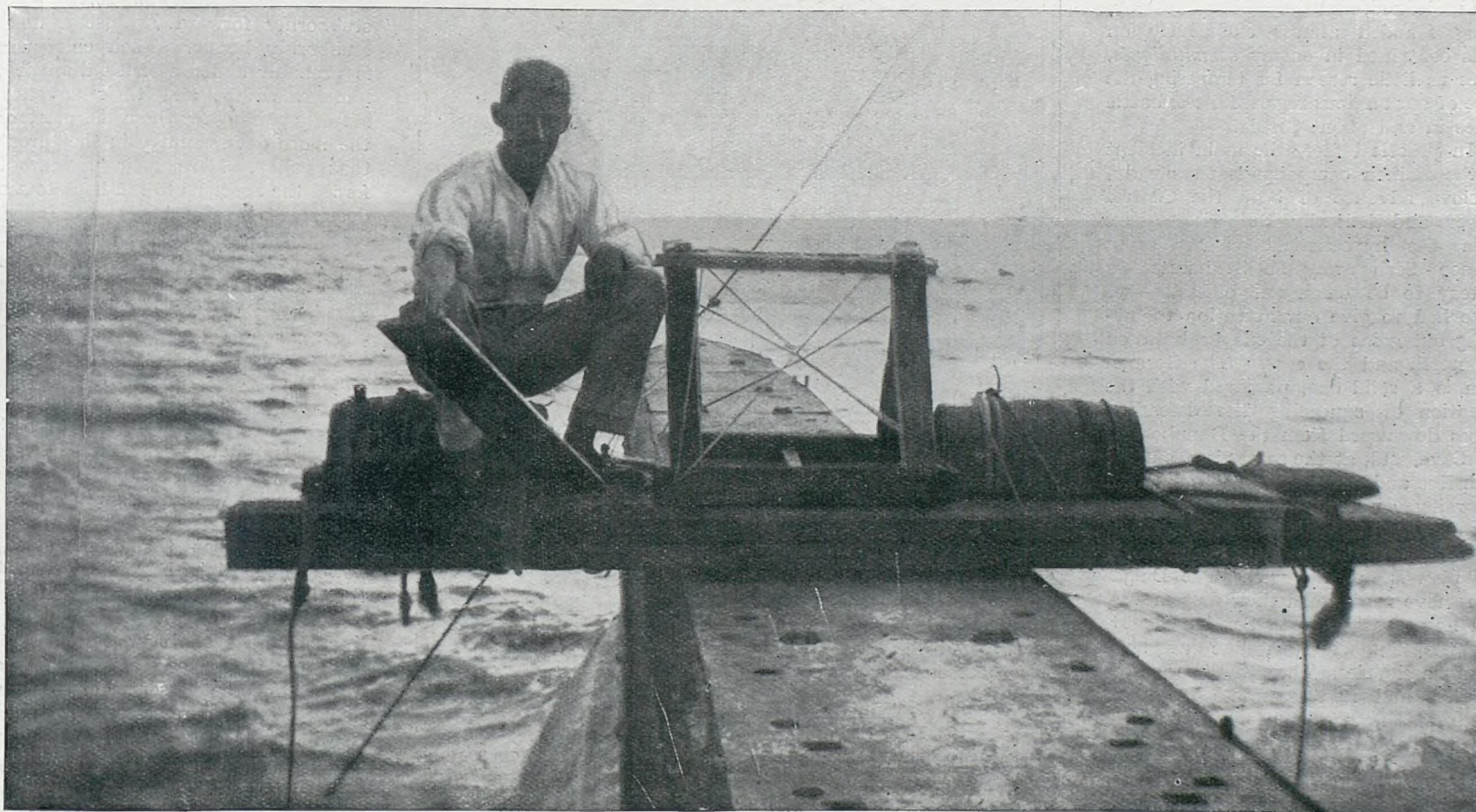


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

WITH THE RAFT BEARING THE CHARGE FOR BLOWING-UP A TURKISH RAILWAY STILL ON HIS SUBMARINE: LIEUT. D'OYLY HUGHES.

Full details of Lieut. D'Oyly Hughes's remarkable exploit were given on Page 42 of our issue of October 13.

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THE GREAT WAR.

THE situation in the East has gained little in clarity by the passage of a week. We are still kept wondering what is going to happen, for the political situation is yet complex, ambiguous, and undefined, and the military outlook, being founded almost exclusively on facts contained in enemy *communiqués*, gives us little reason for tempering the edge of our anxious regard for the battle zones in and about Serbia.

In practical fact, the main incident of the Balkan campaign is the steady, if slow, advance of both the Central Powers and their ally, Bulgaria. Apart from the hypothetical victory of a Franco-Serb army at Strumnitza—a victory to be confirmed officially—we have had to give our attention to nothing but gains of the enemy both on the north and the east. The German plan is a solid one, prepared with the intention of squeezing the defending forces downward from the Danube and the Save, and, at the same time, cutting their line and forcing them upward from the railway nearest the Bulgarian frontier—say, from such a point as Vrania. So far, without any startling victory, the plan is opening well. The Bulgarians have made good their first moves, and have, according to Serbian report, cut the Salonika-Nish line at both Vrania and Veles. The route over which supplies and reinforcements from the Allies must flow is therefore interrupted, and if that interruption is grave the situation of the forces fighting in defence of Nish to the north are, though not necessarily in peril, not altogether happy, and the problem of sending them aid is



A PORTRAIT OF THE "EXECUTED" NURSE CAVELL AIDING RECRUITING: CALLING FOR AVENGERS, IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The atrocious judicial murder of the heroic English nurse, Miss Edith Cavell, by the German authorities in Brussels has been made subject for a strong appeal for avengers to come forward by speakers at the recruiting gatherings in Trafalgar Square. A large-sized portrait of Miss Cavell was exhibited at the same time, as shown.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

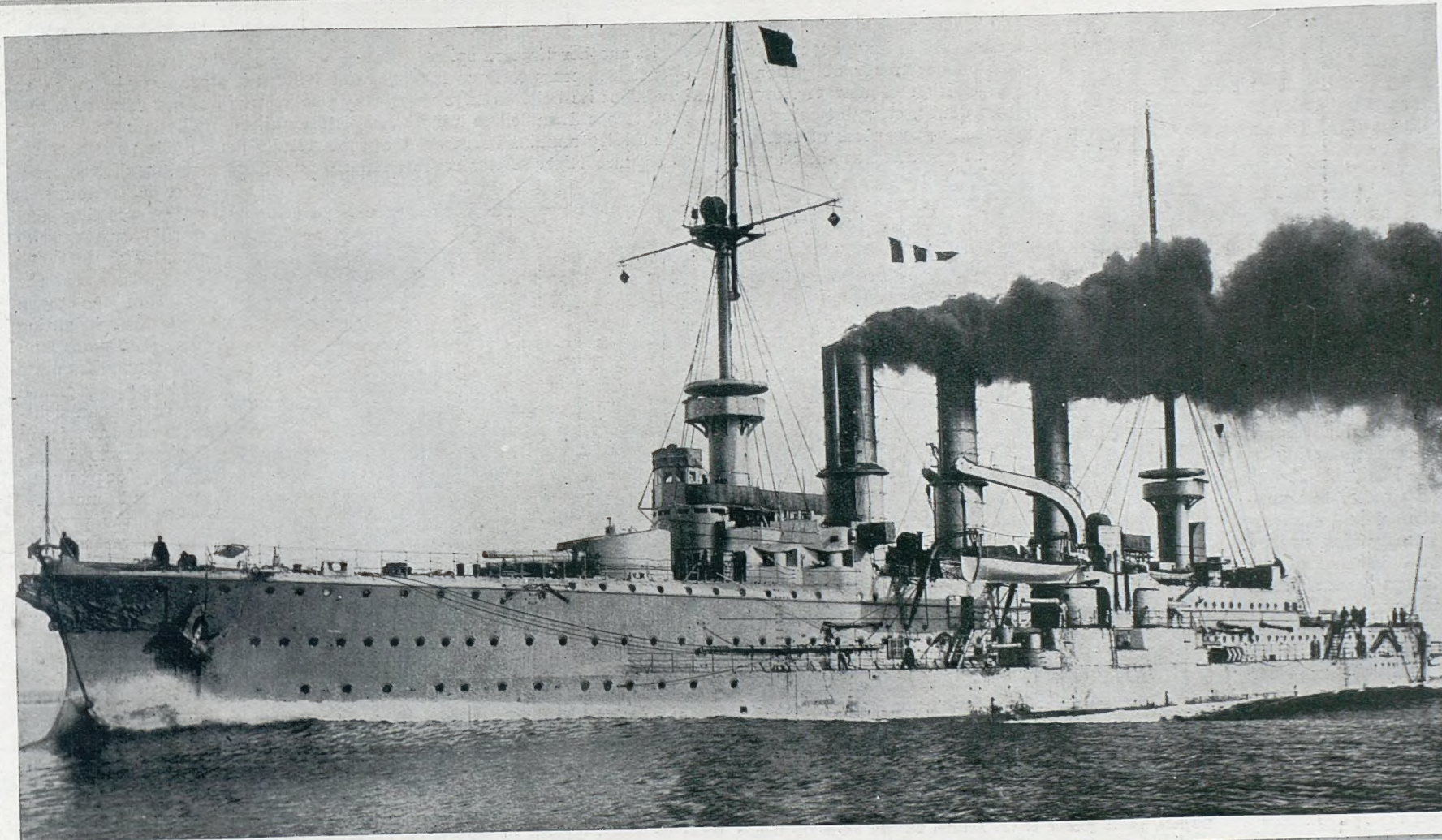
intensified. In an immediate way, too, the important town of Uskub was threatened by this cutting of the railway north and south of it, and though the Serbians deny some of the Bulgarian victories, it was reported on October 25 that Uskub was taken.

The Germans, meanwhile, had pressed stubbornly forward against a defence stubbornly heroic. Their chief thrust is probably aimed at Nish through the Morava Valley, and their advance is steadily gaining for them the mastery of the more open country in the throat of that valley. Here their pressure has forced the Serbians to fall back to a new defensive front running from the Morava east to the Roumanian border, with a fulcrum about Alexandrovatz, and westward along the right bank of the Kolubara, south of Oberenovatz. Here the Austro-Germans will have to suffer heavy losses in order to turn the defenders out of positions naturally difficult and enormously strong. It is by this stubborn process of defence—if their lines of supply are well enough served—that the Serbs must hope to win their campaign by waiting for aid from the Allied forces.

Exactly what the quality or the power of the Allied help is to be is a fact that has not yet percolated through the office of the Censor. The landing of troops at Salonika has to beget developments in official and actual facts, and we are for the present left merely to consider with unrestrained energy the possible results of Italy and Greece coming into this sphere, or the results of Italy and Greece remaining outside the zone of active participation. Greece is apparently the centre of great activity

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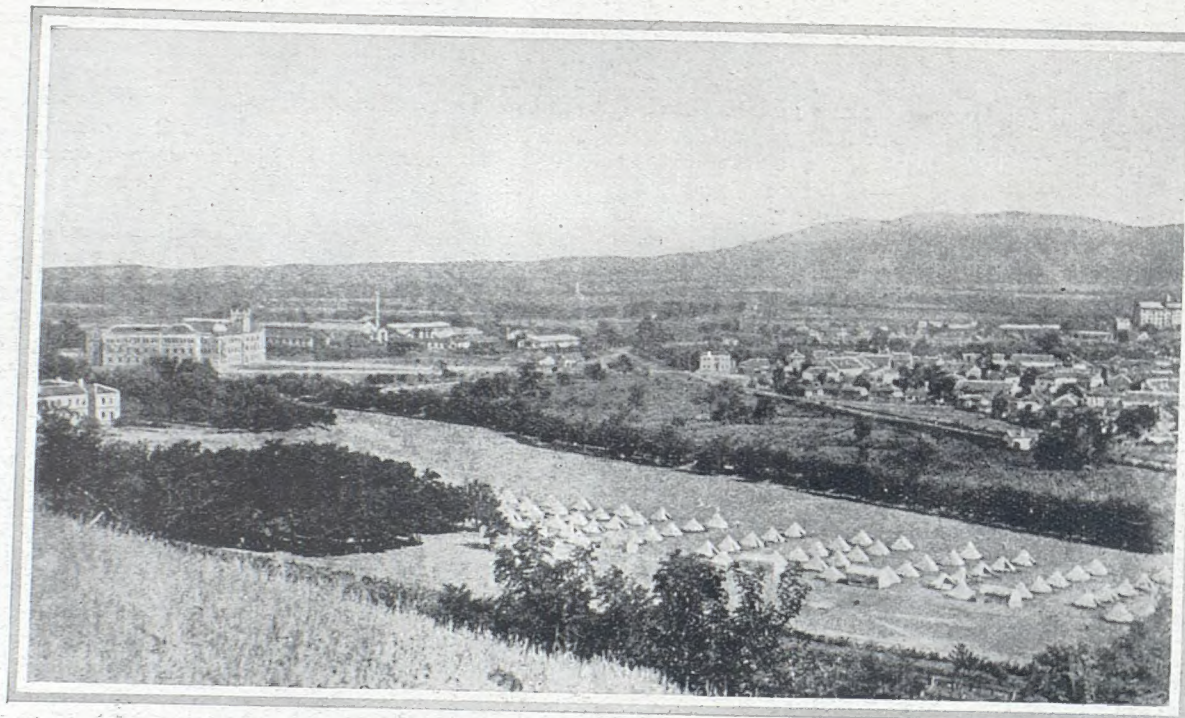


ANOTHER BRITISH SUBMARINE SUCCESS IN THE BALTIC: THE GERMAN CRUISER "PRINZ ADALBERT," REPORTED SUNK.

An official *communiqué* from Petrograd, dated October 24, stated: "A British submarine near Libau has attacked and sunk a German cruiser of the 'Prinz Adalbert' type." It has proved to be that ship herself. This is the latest of a sequence of successes: some eight-and-twenty German merchant vessels had been disposed of by our submarines in the Baltic up to the end of last week! We illustrate

the "Prinz Adalbert." The lost ship had a displacement of 9050 tons, carried a complement of 557, and was armed with four 8.2-inch guns and ten 6-inch guns, as well as smaller guns. She was the only one of her type afloat, her sister, the "Friedrich Karl," having been blown up last December. —[Photo. by C.N.]

in negotiation, and substantial territorial offers are said to have been made by the Allies if she will fulfil in practical fashion her treaty obligations with Serbia. It is probably not the mere acquisition of new territory that will decide the Greek people; they are, no doubt, chary of entering into a difficult and costly campaign without strong guarantees of safety and success in the shape of large Allied forces in operation in their own sphere of action. If we could give this guarantee and obtain their help, we would have gone a long way to success in the Balkans—if not in the Dardanelles. The Greek Army is about 400,000 strong, and of excellent fighting quality, as the Bulgarians already know. With Italy acting on the Peninsula as well as Greece, our position would be extremely favourable, both because of the troops she could send and the good base of supply her shores would give. Italy, however, though her declaration of war on Bulgaria was reported this week, has made no definite movement as yet. Russia, too, has to show her hand; and, with Roumania merely intelligently alert, the counter-move in the Balkans is still in a state of suspension—though, of course, more is happening behind the veil than the Censor allows to appear in his published philosophy. The bombardment of Dedeagatch and the Bulgarian coast by our Fleet may be the prelude to something more satisfying to our hopes.



THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF SERBIA: NISH, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Nish, to which town the Serbian Government transferred its offices just before the opening of the war, owing to the exposed position of Belgrade, within gunshot of the Austrian batteries across the Danube, lies in the Morava Valley in the heart of the mountainous interior of Serbia, with direct railway communication with Salonika.—(Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.)

In another Eastern sphere (that is, on the Russian front) the German offensive appears to have fulfilled Lord Kitchener's prophecy—that is, to have shot its bolt. Where the enemy's aggressive has not received a setback it has dwindled to almost complete inanition, and the only occasion for activity remains in a frantic and powerfully driven Germanic attempt to capture Riga. After several failures on different points of approach,

von Hindenburg is again pressing forward with strong purpose against the Dvina line to the south of the town. Very heavy fighting has taken place, and the Germans state that they have gained the river on an eight-mile front from Borkowitz to Berzeminde, capturing men and machine-guns in the process. The Germans are certainly exerting every effort to gain the Baltic port, and are expending themselves energetically. They have reason to need Riga, for, apart from the fact that it is a capital town in a coal and iron district, they probably feel that, with the sea communications it would give, the major difficulties of

Russian land transport would be overcome, and the left wing established solidly upon an adequate base. Riga has yet to fall, however. The fact that the Germans have reached the Dvina does not establish them in victory. They have before forced bridgeheads hereabouts, and have failed to follow up such gains. The country is extraordinarily difficult—over-wooded,

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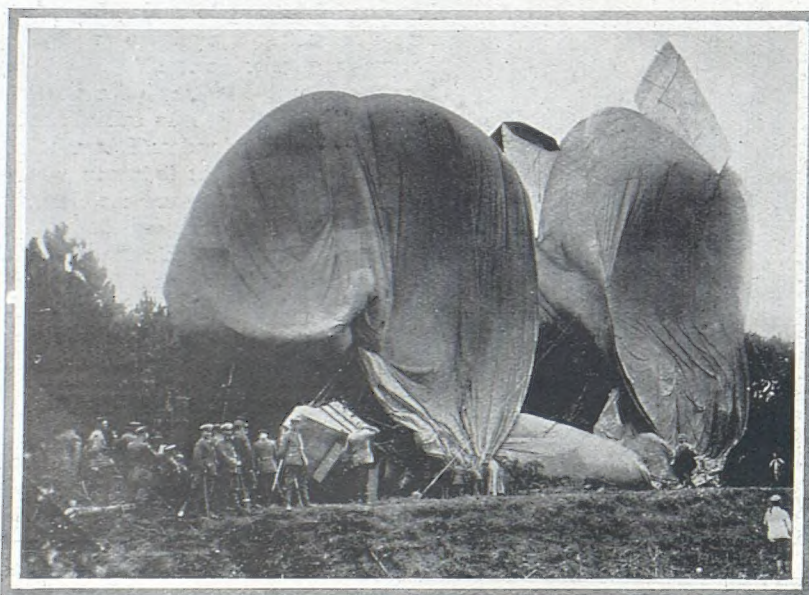
A DARDANELLES "PORT" OF HALF-SUNKEN VESSELS AND STONES: THE "MADE" HARBOUR AT LANCASHIRE LANDING, GALLIPOLI.

The winter months in the Eastern Aegean are a season of sudden storms, accompanied by turbulent winds and rough seas, as the British and French destroyers found during their lengthy spell of patrol duty off the entrance to the Dardanelles last winter. Profiting by the experience so gained, and from other information as to the set of the inshore currents in the Gulf of Saros in bad weather, the jetty

and breakwater at "Lancashire Land'g" on the Gallipoli Peninsula, shown in the photograph above, was constructed of stones and sunken vessels, so as to form a sufficiently sheltered harbour and disembarkation-stage for stores and troops, enabling approach to the shore to be made with safety in all weathers.—[Official Press Bureau Photograph circulated per C.N.]

and with bad roads. Von Hindenburg is making the most determined attempt, but it would not be very surprising if that attempt failed. Even if it succeeded, not very much has been gained. With the best of intentions, the Germans could not penetrate further in the face of Russian winter conditions, and Riga, as a sea base, would be bound to feel the attentions of our now extremely active submarines.

If the Germans are making some headway on the Baltic fronts, they are experiencing reverses elsewhere. General Ivanov has not hesitated to follow up his series of successes with the greatest dash and determination. His troops have once more been on the attack in the Styria area, and have scored fine victories. The enemy was met and put to flight north of the Kieff railway (between Kovel and Sarny) in a fight near Zaliadin farm. The flanks of the German force were turned, many prisoners and guns captured, and in the sweeping movement the town of Chartoryisk on the west



THE END OF A "GHOSTLY NUISANCE": THE WRECK OF THE FRENCH DIRIGIBLE "ALSACE," BROUGHT DOWN BY THE ENEMY.

The French dirigible "Alsace," after, as a German newspaper put it, making itself a "ghostly nuisance" by its nocturnal activities along the enemy's front, was brought down by German gun-fire in the first week of October, and fell in a wood north-east of Rheims, the crew being made prisoners.

bank of the Styria was carried at the point of the bayonet. This attack was developed in pursuit during the following days, and further positions, villages, as well as men and guns, fell into Russian hands. The repulse was grave enough to bring the Germans to admit the fact. Again, and in even more striking fashion, the German positions in the regions of Novo Alexi-netz and Lopuschno—north of Tarnopol—were carried in brilliant fashion, and in addition to a heavy defeat Germany lost nearly 8000 men as well as guns. Following these gains, the Russians were successful against the Germans' centre, in the region of Baranovitch, a railway centre of some importance about one hundred miles south of Vilna. Here, with the same dash, the Russians stormed the positions before their line, mastering works near the villages of Ekimovitch, Odokhovschina, Noviki, and Nagorina. This attack was so brilliant that the enemy's troops were rounded up in great numbers, as many as 85 officers and 3500 men, as well as guns, being captured. The Germans certainly seem incapable of holding the Russians in the southern spheres of the line, and this failure may, in time, tend to ease the situation lower down in the Balkans.



THE VICTOR IN THE CHAMPAGNE BATTLE: GENERAL DE CASTELNAU.

At the outbreak of the war, General de Castelnau was Chief of the Headquarters Staff of the French Army and the Generalissimo's right-hand man. He took charge of the Army of Lorraine with brilliant success—personally foiling the grand attack on Nancy in the presence of the Kaiser. After the Marne he took over the army group in Central Champagne, and with it achieved the victory of September 25-26. He is seen here explaining an aeroplane's movements to M. Viviani, the French Premier.

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"ROUNDING UP" PRISONERS IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH: A SPECIAL FRENCH SECTION "COLLECTING" THE CONQUERED ENEMY.

Here is illustrated a typical scene of warfare during the great French advance in Champagne. Our Allies, charging magnificently, passed the barbed-wire and other obstacles defending the position and captured the German trench. Immediately afterwards, a special party, without rifles, but armed with pistols, hand-grenades, bayonets, and knives, set about the work allotted them, the "rounding-up" of such few Germans as might have been left in the trench, and particularly in the shelters. A grenade thrown into a shelter usually brought into the light immediately those within it, their hands above their heads as sign of surrender. In this way prisoners have been made by thousands. This work of "rounding-up" calls, need it be pointed out, for particular courage and resource.

The fighting in the West has been mainly concerned with heavily planned and persistent attacks by the Germans against the British and French fronts. All these attacks have been repulsed with loss, and, more often than not, with the gravest of loss. In front of our own troops assaults were sent out, after strenuous artillery preparation, against the works stretching from Hulluch to the quarries, and bombing offensives were tried against the Hohenzollern Redoubt and against Fosse 8. The unsuccess of the movements was complete, and the British Commander reported severe losses to the enemy. Against the French, offensives of greater labour and power were employed, particularly east of Rheims. These attacks were spread over several days, but then collapsed under the fire of the French guns and small arms. Bombardments and attacks are also reported from the Champagne, where efforts were made to regain some of the lost ground about the hill of Tahure, and also from Artois, where Souchez and its woods have once more been the theatre of the grimmest fighting. At all these points the Allies held their ground secure.

Some reason for the Germanic eagerness to recover their lost ground is to be found in Sir John French's report of the gains made by us in the battle of Loos. In that battle we forced a salient some two miles deep and four miles in extent into the German position, advancing on to a line running through the Hohenzollern Redoubt, which skirts the quarries, and crosses the Lens-La-Bassée road until the outskirts of Hulluch are touched, then following the parallel of the road until Hill 70 is



WELCOMING BACK A SUCCESSFUL DARDANELLES SUBMARINE: BLUEJACKETS IN A BRITISH WAR-SHIP CHEERING "E2" ON HER RETURN FROM THE SEA OF MARMORA.

No warmer or heartier welcome awaits the heroes of the marvellous exploits of daring which our submarines have been performing in the Dardanelles, in each case after risking the perilous passage of the formidable Turkish minifields in the Narrows, than that they receive on their return from their fellow-bluejackets of the war-ships in the Dardanelles fleet. We see here one of the enthusiastic scenes.

Official Photograph circulated for the Press Bureau by the Central News.

skirted by trenches on the Loos side. The position thus gained would seem to give opportunities for flanking attack on both La Bassée and Lens, and the Germans have not been slow to realise this. They have reinforced their front here by forty-eight battalions, including battalions of the Guard. Salients are usually costly affairs, as that about Ypres has taught us to recognise, yet they are only so when their rightful utility—which is the offensive—is ignored, and they are held continuously on the defensive. The Germans, no doubt, are anxious to hold the British advance here; but it is doubtful if, once they have begun to move, our men will refrain from moving further—if not here, then elsewhere. The Hulluch salient should prove a stepping-stone to future success, and it no doubt will be.

The Germans have yet further sullied their arms this week by another of their appalling acts of cruelty: on this occasion, the coldly precise and legal slaughter of an English nursing sister. Miss Cavell's execution was technically sound. While nursing the wounded in Brussels she harboured Allied soldiers, enabling them to cross the frontier to rejoin Allied forces, and her action was illegal. There are times, however, when chivalry has a higher call than legality, and this was such a time. The Germans ignored chivalry in order to make "an example." They have undoubtedly attained their end, but not in the way of their desire. The Allies have merely been strengthened in their grim determination to crush so inhuman a system that can be guilty of this additional horror in its long line of horrors.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: OCT. 25, 1915.



MAKING A "BED" FOR A GIANT GUN: HOW THE ITALIANS MOUNT SIEGE-ARTILLERY FOR USE AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN ALPINE FORTS.

As most people know, the heavy guns and howitzers employed in the war have to be mounted on, and bolted down to, concrete beds, or flooring, or the weight of the monster ordnance and the violence of the discharge would cause accidents. Everybody has heard stories of secret German pre-war preparations of concrete platforms (under the guise of foundations for heavy machinery, etc., for commercial purposes) within range of certain Belgian and French fortresses. For bombardments from the open, a portable framework is transported in sections and laid on levelled ground, each section being filled with rapidly hardening cement, forming a firm, flat surface. By that means the Italians mount great guns in the Alpine valleys, for shelling the Austrian forts.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



A DARDANELLES ARMISTICE: TURKS, WHO ARRIVED ARMED, BURYING DEAD.
The Turks are gallant fighters on the whole, but the innate tendency of some of them, at least, to take opponents unawares by treacherous ruse has to be guarded against in all flag-of-truce dealings with them. Turkish "slimness" is fully recognised on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and how possible treachery was countered in advance is shown by the photographs above. On the occasion, an armistice had been



A DARDANELLES ARMISTICE: REMOVING THE BREECH-BLOCKS OF THE TURKS' RIFLES.
arranged to bury some two thousand dead Turks lying between the lines of trenches. The Turkish burying-parties came out with a Turkish flag and all carrying rifles; our Australians at once took temptation out of the enemy's way by removing the breech-blocks of the Turkish rifles until the armistice ended. The surprised Turks did not resist.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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THE NAVY EVER PREPARING FOR BATTLE: GUN-PRACTICE—A DEAD HIT BY A 13.5-INCH ON A TARGET FIVE MILES AWAY.

While the noise of battle rings loud on land, our silent Navy is unrelentingly at work preparing for the day of battle. "Army gunners," writes Mr. Frederick Palmer in describing the Grand Fleet, "are improving their practice day by day against the enemy: all the improving by Navy gunners must be done before the battle. . . . I saw some real firing; for ships must have their regular target-practice,

war or no war. If those cruisers steaming across the range had been sending 6 in. or 8 in. shrapnel, we should have preferred not to be so near that towed square of canvas . . . the shells struck, making great splashes just beyond the target, which was where they ought to go. . . . So far as my observation is worth anything, it was very good shooting indeed."—[Photo. by Farrington Photo. Co.]



THE LANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONIKA: FRENCH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH—THE BAY OF SALONIKA IN THE BACKGROUND.

The French forces, according to a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" in Athens, landed some two and a-half miles from Salonika. The troops then marched to a camp established on territory ceded to Serbia in 1913. "The first to set foot on Greek soil," writes Mr. A. Beaumont in an account of the landing, "was the commander of the French detachment. . . . The soldiers were put ashore in com-

panies, and were immediately lined up, four abreast, and marched away, with drums beating, to the big camp prepared for them. A detachment was immediately sent to take up the service of guarding the railway line to Serbia." Shortly after reaching the camp, the ranks were re-formed, and the troops marched past with fixed bayonets through Salonika as an act of courtesy to the town.—[Photo. by C.N.]



AFTER THE ALLIED LANDING AT SALONIKA: A BRITISH STRETCHER-PARTY PASSING FRENCH TROOPS HALTED AT THE ROADSIDE.

"France and England," said M. Viviani, the French Premier, in a recent speech on the situation in the Balkans, "in agreement with their Allies, have come to a complete agreement to send assistance to Serbia, who has asked for our help. . . . The British and French Governments, acting on the advice of their military authorities, agree as to the number of men required." Describing the scene in Salonika,

after the landing, Mr. A. Beaumont writes: "There was no demonstration whatever. . . . Now and then there were some remarks of admiration at the soldierly bearing of the French and British soldiers, and their fine equipment. When the troops finally got permission to move about, they freely entered the town, and it was picturesque to see French, British, and Greek uniforms."—[Photo. by C.N.]



AT THE BATTLE'S END: GERMAN DEAD CLOSE TO A CAPTURED TRENCH ON A CHAMPAGNE BATTLEFIELD.

The dreary aspect of a battlefield when the combat has passed on is seen in this photograph of a corner of one of the recent battlefields in Champagne at the close of a fight in which the French drove the Germans before them. The ground, with dead bodies lying about, and littered with debris of arms and accoutrements, tells its tale. The chalk mounds in the background, with their fringe of screening bushes,

represent the remains of a German trench, which was taken, it is stated, by bombing the enemy with grenades at close quarters. Lying on a heap of chalk is an overturned cross marking a German soldier's recent grave; in the centre is a dead drummer, who had caught up a rifle to defend himself—his drum is seen close by, as it had been dropped by the lad and rolled away a yard or two off.



GERMAN PRISONERS RUNNING OFF UNESCORTED, DURING ACTION, TO REPORT THEMSELVES TO FRENCH SUPPORTS: A UNIQUE BATTLE-PICTURE.

In some ways, this is an extraordinary picture—quite a curiosity in battlefield photographs. It represents a crowd of Germans, who surrendered *en masse* to the French attacking troops, going off by themselves to the French rear during fighting in Champagne, to be rounded up and taken charge of by the French reserves in that quarter. The attacking French in advance, intent on pressing forward, could not spare

men to escort so many prisoners to the rear. They simply disarmed them, and told the Germans to get back by themselves to the rear of the French line and report. The Germans obeyed, we are told, "scampering off quite gladly, holding up their hands or waving their arms." The situation is a strong satire upon the alleged alacrity of the Germans to take part in the war.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XLI.—GENERAL SIR C. C. MONRO.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S successor in the command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force is also a Scotsman, who has to his credit thirty-six years of service in the Army. The officer upon whom devolves the direction of operations in what is now, by a strange turn of events, the scene of the most critical and momentous operations, is Major-General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, youngest son of the late Henry Monro, of Craiglockhart, Midlothian. He was born in 1860, and is thus six years younger than the distinguished soldier whose post he now takes. At nineteen years of age Charles Monro entered the Army, obtaining his commission in the old 2nd Foot, now the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Promotion came slowly. He was made Captain in 1889, Major in 1898, Lieut.-Colonel in 1903, and Colonel in the same year. His first experience of active service came to him with the expeditions to Mohmand, Bajana, and the Tirah. As a member of these field forces he did good service, receiving the medal with two clasps. Then for three years he was engaged in more important operations in South Africa. There he took part in the relief of Kimberley, and the Paardeberg and Driefontein operations. For his distinction in this campaign he was awarded the Queen's medal and three clasps, was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. His abilities on active service marked him out for important posts at home after the conclusion of the war, and he has held many Staff appointments



GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, K.C.B., NEW COMMANDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Photograph by Lafayette.

during the last fourteen years. As an authority on small arms, he was appointed to the School of Musketry at Hythe, where he was first Chief Instructor, and later was promoted to the position of Commandant of the School. He was thus responsible for a department of military training which is the first essential of the soldier's efficiency. This office he took up immediately after his return from South Africa, and he held it for six years with credit to himself and great benefit to the men under his command. From Hythe, General Monro went to Ireland, where for the next five years he was in command of the 18th Infantry Brigade. His next appointment, which he held until the outbreak of the European War, was the command of the Second London Division of the Territorial Force. Since the beginning of hostilities he has held a divisional command, and has added to his reputation as a sound and able soldier, with gifts of initiative such as fit him especially for the onerous task that has now been entrusted to him. The honour is undeniable: the responsibilities such as to try the strongest and the most capable, for on the success of the Dardanelles operations it may be said the fate of the world now hangs. He who commands in Gallipoli had needs be a heaven-sent and heaven-born soldier. Last October he added to his honours in the field, and was mentioned in despatches for pre-eminent and valuable services. This distinction was followed in February, when the King created General Monro a Knight-Commander of the Bath. For his present command he holds the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.



FIFTY YEARS A PRUSSIAN OFFICER: GENERAL VON KLUCK, NOW REPORTED READY FOR HIS "NEW DUTIES"—ON HIS SERVICE JUBILEE.

General von Kluck, who led the invasion of France last year, at the head of the German First Army, and was wounded by shrapnel-bullets on the Aisne last spring, is seen here as photographed in Berlin the other day, on the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the Prussian Army. He withdrew from the front owing to his wound, but is said to be convalescent, and returning shortly to "new duties." As a

Lieutenant, he was twice wounded in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and received the Iron Cross. In honour of his military jubilee, the Kaiser sent von Kluck a lengthy telegram of congratulation, eulogising his services in France, couched in terms of exuberant laudation, and informing the General that in token of imperial gratitude, he was sending him "my portrait in oils."—[*Ido. by Newspaper Illus.*]



AFTER STORMING A TRENCH-SECTION: GERMANS RECONNOITRING THE GROUND ADJOINING, IN ANTICIPATION OF A COUNTER-ATTACK.

The actual capture of a trench or line of trenches (for the sections mostly connect with one another and intersect with zig-zagged communication-ways and auxiliary passages) is only the first part of the task to be done. Usually, it is impossible, at the moment of the first rush, for the victors at any one point to do more than enter and occupy one of the nearest stretches of trench, the section of front

immediately attacked. Parties of the defenders are bound to be sheltering somewhere in adjoining sections, or in the communication passage-ways, and their whereabouts has to be explored for and cautiously reconnoitred before the captors of the trench are secured in possession. Also, at any moment, a rally from round some corner may bring up a rush in counter-attack.

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THE EARS OF THE ENEMY IN THICK WEATHER AND AT NIGHT: A GERMAN TRENCH LISTENING-PATROL ON DUTY.

Listening-patrols are indispensable in trench-warfare, and they have a vitally important part to fulfil. On their alertness in hearing and grasping the significance of the sounds they hear may depend the lives of hundreds of their comrades, if not, indeed, the fate of a position. Listening-patrols are either stationed at a convenient salient towards the enemy's line (as seen in the German photograph above),

or sent, as outlying parties, to creep between the trenches and lie ears to the ground. Stealthy footfalls can be so detected and timely warning given of suspicious noises of hostile mining being in progress. One or two men to carry back information form part of a listening-patrol. Patrols sometimes manage to get close enough to the enemy to hear the men speaking, as letters from the front have described.



ON LOOK-OUT OVER THE ALPINE PASSES: AN ITALIAN OBSERVATION-POST.

Lofty look-out, or observation, posts such as the Italian structure shown above are more usual for long-distance views over flat country, as in Flanders and on the Polish plains. Their adaptability for obtaining an extended reach of vision and peeps across gaps or over dips in a line of hills, and as aids in signalling ranges to artillery, is being turned to good account in the Alps.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]



ITALY'S LATEST GIANT WARPLANE: A TWIN-PROPELLER BIPLANE.

In everything to do with war-aviation, the Italians are leading experts. Their machines are largely of their own design, and represent the latest class of craft. One of their twin-engine and twin-propeller giant-biplanes is seen above, being shown to the Count of Turin. In the Carso and Isonzo districts the air-squadrons' activities are recorded in the *communiqués* as incessant.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]



MEN WHO ARE MAKING A HEROIC DEFENCE AGAINST BULGARIA AND GERMANY: SERBIAN INFANTRY MANNING A HILL-TOP TRENCH.

The Serbian infantry form nine-tenths of the bulk of the Army, there being comparatively few cavalry, owing to the scanty supply of native horses; while, also, the broken and mountainous nature of the country in the interior of Serbia lends itself pre-eminently to infantry warfare. The troops are, as a rule, sturdy, strong-limbed fellows, recruited almost entirely from the peasantry, hardy and stubborn

fighters, and particularly notable for their marching capabilities and the rapidity with which they can get over rough ground. The Serbian Army proved its mettle against the Turks in the Balkan War of 1912, and again last winter, when, rallying after disheartening reverses at the hands of the Austrian invaders, it turned on the enemy and inflicted a smashing defeat.—[Photo. by Topical.]



AT A BATTLEFIELD DURING THE LAST BALKAN WAR: THE KING OF GREECE.
The unconventional photograph given above is of exceptional interest to-day, when the attitude of Greece towards the war is so much discussed. It represents King Constantine I. surveying a field of battle in the last Balkan War. His Majesty is a nephew of Queen Alexandra, and married, in 1889, H.R.H. Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick III., German Emperor, and sister of the Kaiser.—[Photo. Topical.]



VERY MUCH AT SEA! FERDINAND I., KING OF BULGARIA—THE BALKAN FOX.
It has been said that, last year, while, on the one hand, a visitor to Sofia called King Ferdinand the saviour of his people, a crowd outside the Palace was shouting, "Down with the Balkan Nero!" To-day, the promises of Germany might well dazzle King Ferdinand; Bulgaria is to be "mistress of the Balkans," and to "reign on the Black Sea, the Ægean, and the Adriatic!"—[Photo. by Chusseau-Flaviens.]



THE CRACK SHIP OF THE BULGARIAN NAVY! THE 715-TON TORPEDO-GUNBOAT "NADIEJDA"—ARMOUR—NIL.

With that remarkable generosity which characterises him when he is dealing with what is not his own, the Kaiser, it is said, has assured Bulgaria that she will reign on the Black Sea, the Ægean, and the Adriatic. Bulgaria will need some help before she is in the prophesied position! Our photograph shows the torpedo-gunboat "Nadiejda," which is the biggest ship of the Bulgarian Navy, which consists of

that vessel, six torpedo-boats (1907), nine launches, and four ships varying from a 25-ton cutter to the paddle-wheeled 250-ton "Kroum," which is used as the royal yacht. The "Nadiejda," which is unarmoured, was built at Bordeaux in 1898, and is of 715 tons. Her armament is: two 4-inch guns, two nine-pounders, and two three-pounders. She has two above-water torpedo-tubes.



BULGARIA'S FIRST MOVE IN THE NEW BALKAN WAR: AN ATTACK ON SERBIAN TRENCHES GUARDING THE RAILWAY FROM SALONIKA TO N

According to the plan of campaign followed since the Austro-German-Bulgarian invasion of Serbia, it would appear that one special objective before the Bulgarian forces in carrying out their massed flank advance was to strike at the railway into Serbia from the south, and cut the line by which the reinforcements of Allied troops landed at Salonika could join the Serbian defenders. While the Austro-German columns, after crossing the Danube at twelve points, as it has been stated, pressed back the Serbian northern troops by force of numbers, to

the Bulgarians was given hamper the approach of to cut the railway at the



CUTTING THE RAILWAY FROM SALONIKA TO NISH TO PREVENT ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS REACHING THE MAIN SERBIAN ARMY.—DRAWN BY F. DE HAENEN.

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the Bulgarians was given the task of hitting the foe below the belt, to thrust in to the rear of the Serbian positions round Nish and cripple the Nish-Uskub-Salonika railway in order to hamper the approach of the Allied reinforcements. In spite of the stubborn efforts of what troops the Serbians could spare from the north to defend the line, the Bulgarians were able to cut the railway at the towns of Vrania and Volossa between Uskub and Nish. In the Illustration the Bulgarians are seen to the reader's left.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND THE KING OF SAXONY AS KINGS OF HEARTS! "HONOURS" AND ACES IN A NEW GERMAN PACK.

We illustrate on this and the opposite page a new pack of German playing-cards. The Ace of Diamonds bears pictures of Kiao-chau and Heligoland; the Ace of Hearts, a captive balloon and an aeroplane observing for the German artillery, seen at its favourite occupation of smashing a church. On the Ace of Spades are a Zeppelin over England and a 42-cm. German mortar. The Ace of Clubs is a memorial-

card for the "U 9" and the "Emden," with portraits of their commanders. The Kaiser and Emperor of Austria adorn the King of Clubs; the King and Crown Prince of Bavaria, the King of Spades; the King and Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, the King of Diamonds. German humour (unconscious, perhaps has selected the Crown Prince and the King of Saxony to represent the King of Hearts!



KNAVES WELL KNOWN TO THE ALLIED ARMIES! COURT CARDS WITH WHICH GERMANY HOPES TO WIN THE WAR-GAME.

Above are the rest of the court cards of the new German pack, the Kings and Aces of which appear on the page opposite. The Knaves, it will be observed, are all German and Austrian Generals—another example, possibly, of German humour, which the Allies appreciate. The Queens are not, like the Kings and Knaves, ornamented by portraits of actual people, but by symbolic figures representing Germany,

Austria, Bavaria, and Turkey. The last-named, under German rule, is seen to have cast off the veil. With regard to the portrait of General von Kluck, on the Knave of Spades, it is worth noting that, in a recent interview, he attempted to shift the blame for German barbarities in Belgium on to Belgian women, whom he accused of striking down German soldiers and thus provoking them to retaliate.

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A SHIFTY ACTOR IN THE CAVELL TRAGEDY: BARON VON DER LANCKEN.

Before the execution of Miss Cavell at Brussels, the American Minister there, Mr. Brand Whitlock, sent an eloquent plea for mercy, in identical terms, to Baron von der Lancken, Head of the Political Department of the German Governor-General of Belgium, and to the Governor-General himself, Baron von Bissing. The Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Hugh Gibson, the Legal Counsellor, M. de Leval,



THE GERMAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BELGIUM: BARON VON BISSING.

and the Spanish Minister, the Marquis de Villalobar, interceded personally with Baron von der Lancken, who at first denied that sentence had been pronounced. He declared that the Military Governor was supreme in such cases, the Governor-General having no authority to intervene, and that appeal could be made only to the Emperor. He then interviewed the Military Governor, who, however, was inexorable.

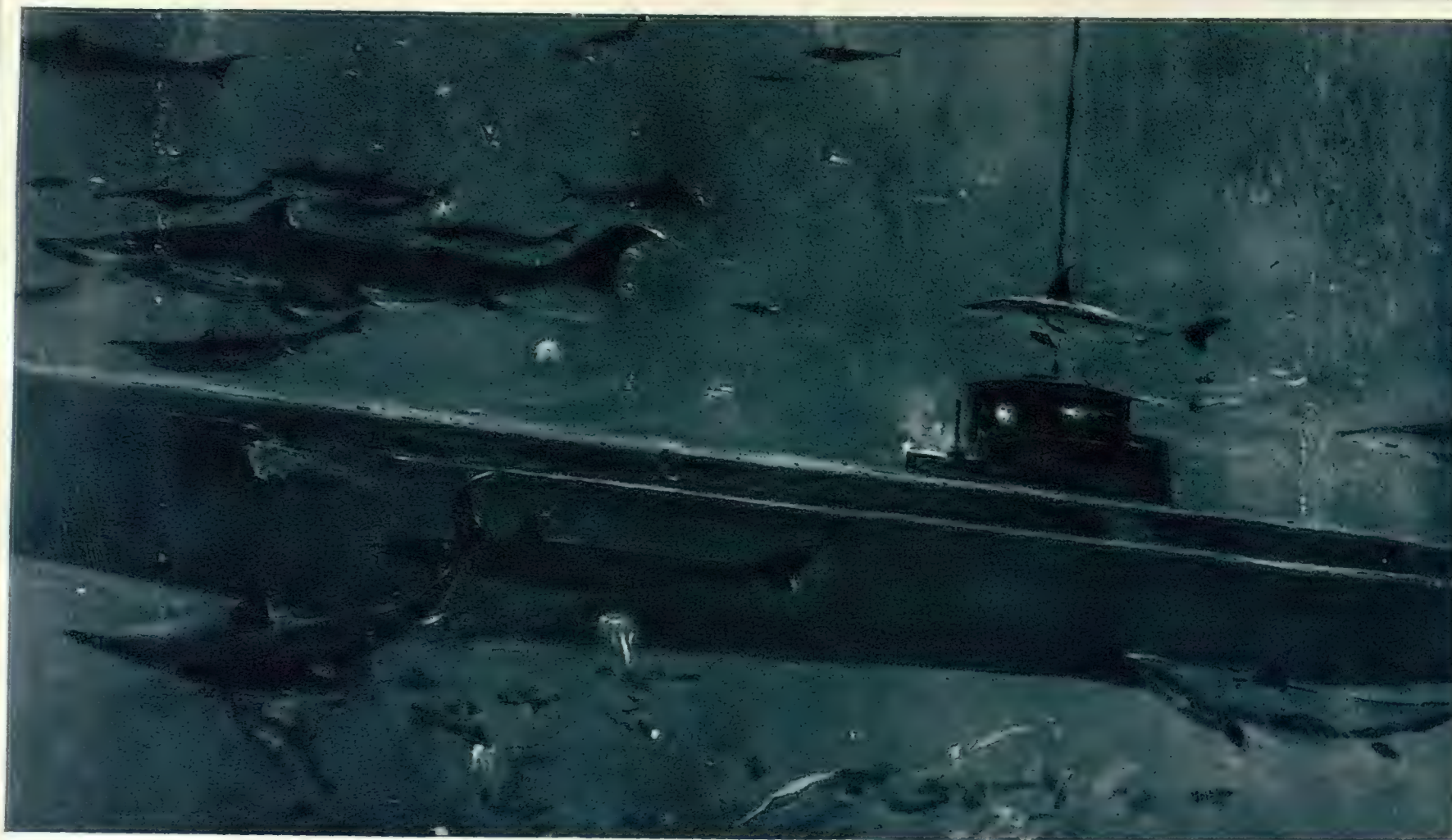


THE ENGLISH NURSE BRUTALLY SHOT BY THE GERMANS: MISS EDITH CAVELL.

Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister in Brussels, also well known as a novelist, did all he could to save Miss Cavell. In his letter to the German Governor-General of Belgium, Baron von Bissing, he said: "She has spent her life in alleviating the sufferings of others, and at her school numerous nurses have been trained who, throughout the world, in Germany as in Belgium, have watched at the bedside

THE AMERICAN MINISTER WHO TRIED TO SAVE HER: MR. BRAND WHITLOCK.

of the sick. . . . Miss Cavell gave her services as much to German soldiers as to others." To Baron von der Lancken he added: "I am too ill to present you my petition in person, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save this unhappy woman from death. Have pity on her!"—
[Photo. of Miss Cavell by courtesy of the "Illustrated London News": that of Mr. Whitlock by Topical.]



GERMANY CLAIMS KINSHIP WITH THE SHARKS! "WITH THEIR BIG FRIEND, OUT FOR BOOTY—'U' BOAT AND SHARKS"—A GERMAN DRAWING.

The title of this drawing in the German paper from which it is reproduced runs as follows: "Mit dem grossen Freunde auf dem Beutezug—Unterseeboot und Haifische"—an interesting admission of a fellow-feeling with the cruel monsters of the sea. Another interesting German admission was reported recently by the Paris paper, "Liberté," on the authority of a correspondent in Rome, regarding the number of

"U" boats lost in the war. Germany, the report stated, had protested against British methods of capturing submarines by means of nets, and had admitted that 27 of her submarines had been thus caught, while 16 others had been destroyed by other means before nets were adopted. That brings the total lost to 43, and, as the enemy is not prone to exaggerate his losses, it may well be even more!

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GERMAN AIRSHIPS AS COMMERCE-RAIDERS! "A ZEPPELIN HOLDING UP A NORWEGIAN STEAMER IN THE NORTH SEA"—AN ENEMY DRAWING.

Obviously, such an incident as that here illustrated, from a German paper, is not likely to have occurred often, if at all! It may be recalled, however, that Zeppelins have been reported recently to be engaged in other work against marine craft, that is, attempting to attack British submarines in the Baltic. The present drawing shows a small boat which has, apparently, either been lowered from the

Zeppelin to carry her search-party on board the steamer, or has been lowered from the steamer, by order of the Zeppelin's commander, and rowed under the Zeppelin so that the search-party could descend into it. One of the cars of the Zeppelin is just visible above the after-part of the steamer. On top of the Zeppelin is a small platform with a machine-gun and two men in charge.



A TANTALISING PHENOMENON TO BOTHA'S TROOPS CROSSING THE WATERLESS DESERT: A MIRAGE SEEN IN "GERMAN" SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The mirage shown in this photograph was seen in the desert near Luderitzbucht, the chief port of what was formerly German South-West Africa. The sight must have been peculiarly tantalising to troops making forced marches across a waterless country. The phenomenon of mirage is due to reflection and refraction of light in unusual atmospheric conditions, appearing most often in calm regions liable to

extreme heat or extreme cold, such as deserts or polar solitudes. As a rule, two atmospheric strata of different density, one resting above the other, produce two images. For example, an appearance of water may be due to a reflection of clouds from a thin stratum of dense air, cast on the sand, at or after sunset. The illusion is increased by a wavy effect caused by convectional air-currents.

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A GERMAN SHELL-EXPLOSION PHOTOGRAPHED BY ITSELF! AN EXTRAORDINARY SNAPSHOT MADE IN THE MOST CURIOUS MANNER.

A more realistic photographic effect than that shown in the above photograph it is surely hard to imagine. The explosion of a shell caused the camera used to act, while the glare of the flash of the exploding projectile aided in providing light. The photographer, as a fact, was about to take a snapshot of the view at the corner of a wood partially knocked about by the enemy's shells, the sky being

at the time somewhat overcast, when, of a sudden, a German shell fell and burst just in front of him. The concussion knocked the photographer over, and at the same instant released the shutter of the camera and so exposed the plate, with the result, as seen, that the actual flash of the bursting shell was itself taken, together with the background of trees.



ROYAL ITALY: THE CHILDREN OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND QUEEN ELENA.

The picturesque photograph which we reproduce gives portraits of the son and daughters of their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy: H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont and Heir to the Throne, and his sisters, the Princesses Jolanda, Mafalda, Giovanna, and Maria. It is understood that the young Crown Prince has been allowed to visit the front.—[Photo. by G. Brocherel.]



AIDING SERBIA: GENERAL SARRAIL, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE ORIENT.

General Sarrail, who fought with much distinction at the Battle of the Marne, arrived in Serbia last week. He was the first to set foot on Greek soil when the French detachment landed at Salonika, and much admiration was expressed for "the soldierly bearing of the French and British soldiers and their fine equipment." Our photograph shows General Sarrail leaving Paris.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



BEGINNING, AMONG THEIR NATIVE HILLS, A CAREER HEROICALLY FOLLOWED IN GALLIPOLI: SWEARING-IN GURKHA RECRUITS AT ABBOTTABAD.

The heroism of the Gurkhas in Gallipoli has won due praise from Sir Ian Hamilton. Here we see the impressive ceremony of swearing-in recruits, at Abbottabad, to the 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles (formerly the 42nd Light Infantry), the only Gurkha Rifles Regiment possessing colours. The battalion was drawn up in square, and the recruits, in batches of four, were sworn in by the Adjutant, Capt. Ryan

(since awarded the D.S.O. in Gallipoli). He is seen in the central group towards the left, swearing-in a batch of recruits. Among the officers further to the right are Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Scallan, Commander of the Indian Northern Army, and, next to him, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Bruce, M.V.O., commanding the 1-6th Gurkha Rifles. Colonel Bruce was severely wounded on June 30.

HOW IT WORKS: XLI.—REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

THE provision of a continuous supply of fresh meat to troops in the most advanced positions has been made possible and finally attained by the use of refrigerating machinery, not only at the base where the animals are slaughtered and the depôts (Fig. 5) near the front, but also in the trains (Fig. 1) which convey the meat between these two points. When it is desired to preserve the carcasses for a comparatively short time, they are placed in an insulated chamber and exposed for about twelve hours to a current of air having a temperature of about 46 deg. F., then into another similar chamber at about 37 deg. F., where they will remain in excellent condition for about six weeks.

The meat supplied to the men at the front is, however, treated in a much more drastic manner than that described above, in that it is actually frozen into solid blocks, and, as a result, will remain in thoroughly good condition for many months. After remaining in this condition for as long as six months, it is usual to find that the meat has lost none of its good qualities, and is in every way equal to the freshly killed article.

In the process adopted to attain this end the carcasses are hung in a chamber or wagon the sides, roof, and floor of which are insulated with a thick layer of cork or dried turf (Fig. 1 and section Fig. 4), care being taken that they do not touch each other. The temperature of the chamber is then reduced to about 23 deg. F., and kept at that for ten or twelve days. If quicker work is necessary, a temperature of 4 deg. F. below zero will attain the same result in three days, but the slower

method is preferable. The pieces are then wrapped up in cotton in order to prevent the formation of mould, and are piled up in the cold-storage chambers, whose temperature is maintained at about 20 deg. F.

In winter the frozen carcasses are transported from the cold-storage chambers at the base to the field-kitchens at the front in ordinary wagons, as the temperature of the atmosphere is not high enough to damage them during the time they are exposed to it. In summer, however, the transfer has to be made in specially designed trains (Fig. 1), fitted with insulated

chambers to carry the meat, and refrigerating machinery to keep the air in these chambers at a low-enough temperature to preserve it.

The machinery used for this purpose consists of a petrol-motor driving an air-compressor (Fig. 1) which draws from its evaporating-coil and delivers to its condensing-coil the volatile liquid with which the coils are filled, a return connection being made between the bottoms of these two coils. The evaporating-coil is immersed in a tank of brine which is drawn from it, and, after passing through the coils in the insulated chambers or wagons containing the meat, returned to it by means of the brine-pump.

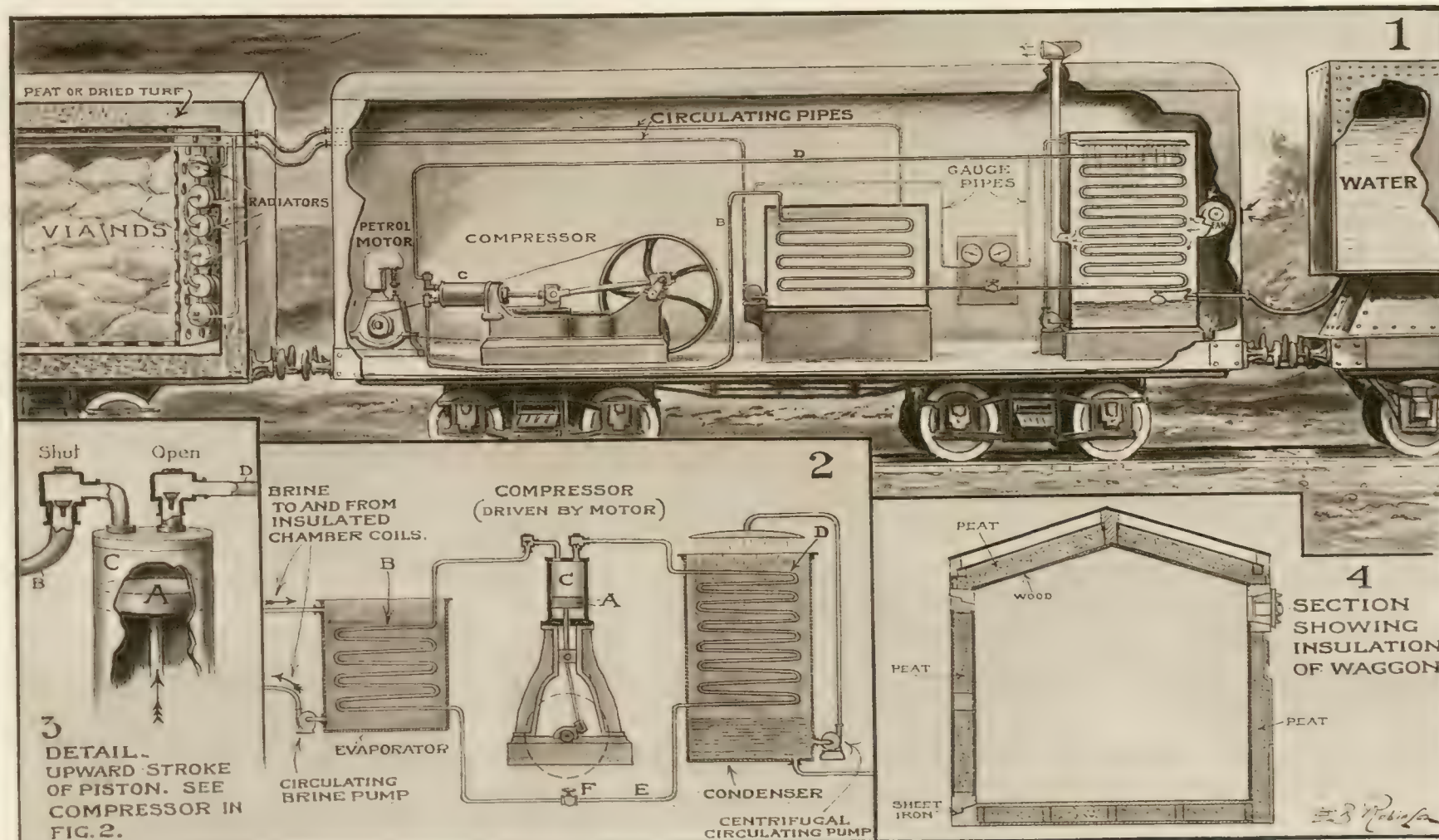
The action of the plant is as follows (Fig. 2): The downward stroke of the compressor-piston *A* produces a partial vacuum in the coil *B*, and, as a result, a portion of the volatile liquid in the coil *B* evaporates and passes into the compressor-cylinder *C* in the form of gas.

In passing from the liquid to the gaseous state a certain amount of latent heat is absorbed, and the temperature of the brine surrounding the coil *B* is thereby reduced.

[Continued opposite.]



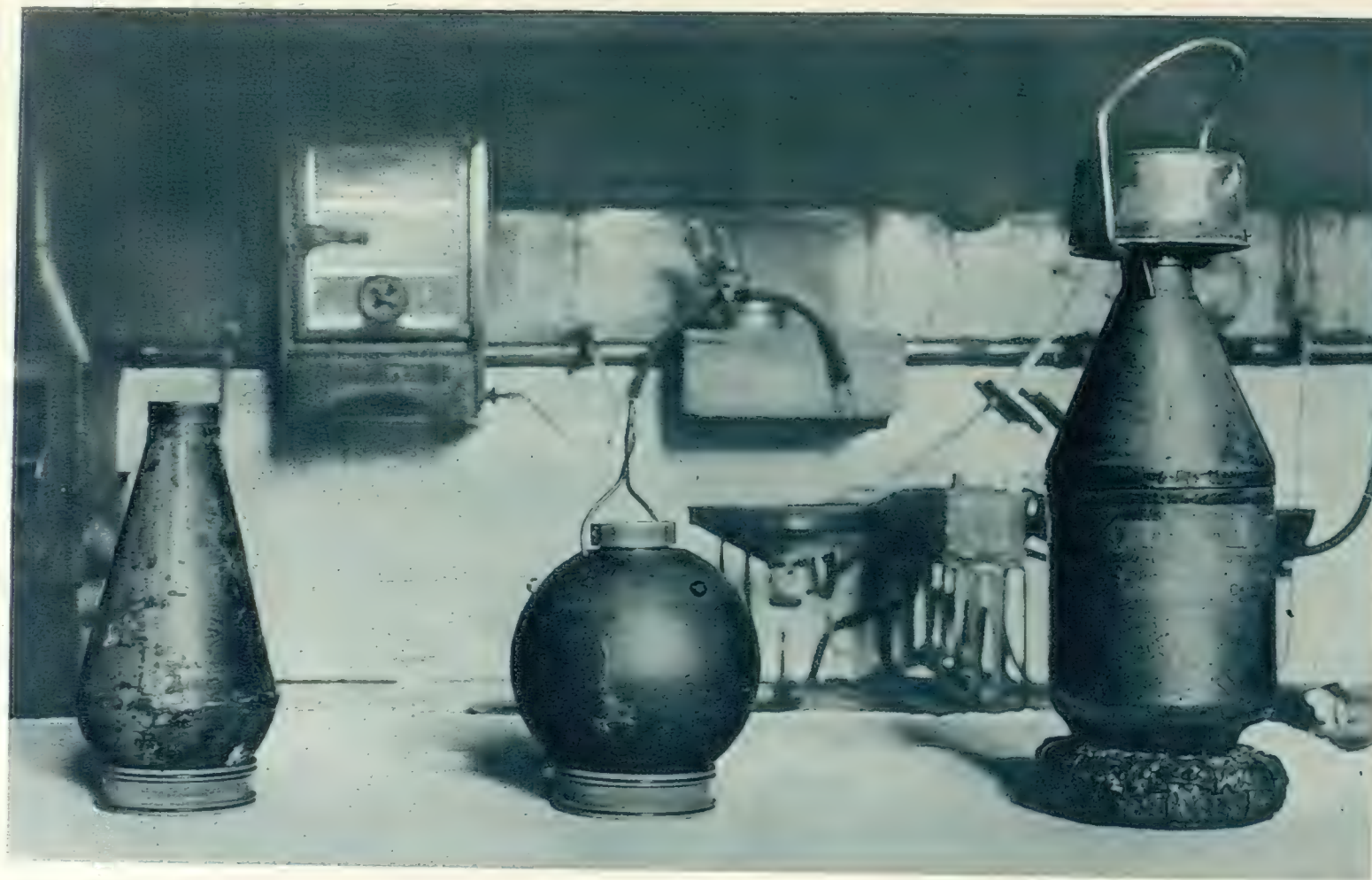
FIG. 5.—HOW FROZEN MEAT FOR TROOPS IN THE FIELD IS KEPT READY FOR USE: A DEPÔT NEAR THE FRONT IN WHICH CARCASSES OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE BASE ARE HUNG.



HOW IT WORKS: DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE MECHANISM OF REFRIGERATOR RAILWAY CARS FOR CONVEYING FROZEN MEAT TO THE FRONT.

Continued. On the upward stroke of the piston *A* (Figs. 3 and 2) the gas in the cylinder is delivered to the condensing coil *D*, where the heat is taken out of it and it is re-converted into a liquid by the application of a stream of cold water to the outside of the coil *D*. Having now been reduced to its original temperature, the liquid is allowed to pass back to the coil *B* by way of the pipe *E*, and its rate of

flow is controlled by the cock *F*. By the continuance of this process heat is taken from the brine surrounding the coil *B*, and as this brine is circulated through suitable pipes or chambers, whose outer surfaces are in contact with the air in the insulated chambers or wagons, the temperature of that air is lowered accordingly.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson, partly from an illustrated article in "La Nature."]



RELICS OF GERMAN AIR-RAIDS ON PARIS: THREE TYPES OF BOMBS DROPPED ON THE CITY BY ENEMY AIRMEN.

It is a long time since the Germans succeeded in doing any damage by air-raids on Paris, for it possesses anti-aircraft defences which have proved especially well adapted to keep off the raiding enemy. In May, it was reported that some Taubes had made the attempt. One, it was said, reached the northern outskirts of Paris and dropped several bombs, but without doing any damage; another was driven off

before attaining its objective. An account of the air-defences of Paris issued recently with some official photographs says: "As a result, no aeroplane attack has reached Paris for nearly a year; and only one Zeppelin attack—which cut across a very small segment of the city's north-western curve—has ever been attempted."—[Official Photograph issued by the French War Office. Supplied by Newspaper Illus.]

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AFTER A BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE: A WOUNDED BAVARIAN CARRIED BY FELLOW-PRISONERS AND GUARDED BY A SLIGHTLY WOUNDED FRENCHMAN.
 A Bavarian soldier, wounded in the head, right arm, and legs, is here seen being carried to the rear by two other German prisoners, while a helmeted French soldier, himself slightly wounded, walks beside them. In a French account of one section of the great battle in Champagne we read: "The German battalions which occupied the trenches had suffered severely from the fire of our artillery. It had not been possible to remove the wounded owing to our curtains of fire; and the troops, thrown suddenly into an unknown position, cut off from the rear, and subjected to the violence of our 'gusts' of shell-fire—a new experience to them—did not offer a very long resistance to the wave of our assault. What remained of the regiment—482 men and 10 officers—surrendered."



EXCAVATING TO REACH AN UNEXPLODED GERMAN SHELL! 32 FEET UNDERGROUND.

Many photographs have been published to illustrate the enormous size of craters made by the explosion of the larger shells, and their devastating effects. The two reproduced above show their tremendous penetrating power even when they fail to explode. In the left-hand photograph may be seen the huge excavation that had to be made by French troops in order to unearth a 15-inch German shell which

THE SHELL'S TREMENDOUS PENETRATION: AS IT WAS FOUND, 32 FEET DOWN.

had buried itself in the ground without exploding. The right-hand photograph shows the great projectile itself, as it was eventually found, driven into the soil to a depth of 32 feet! This was one of the big shells that were fired some time back, at long range, into Dunkirk, Bergues, and Hondschoote. The distance from which they were fired is said to have been about twenty miles.—[Photos. by Berteloot.]

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WHEN BRITISH APPEARED TO A GERMAN "NOT LIKE SOLDIERS, BUT LIKE DEVILS"! GAS-MASKED TERRITORIALS CHARGING.

During the battle of Loos, a certain London regiment of Territorials had as its objective the second-line German trench, running along a cemetery near the "Tower Bridge." Every man wore an anti-gas helmet; and there was a screen of bombers. The men charged through the gas-fumes enveloping the front-line German trench, and cleared the trench. Continuing their advance, they came to the position

called the Valley Cross Roads. The Germans held this; but could not check their opponents, who rushed the second line. It is doubtless this attack to which the "Berliner Tageblatt" war-correspondent referred when he said: "Behind the fourth gas and smoke cloud there suddenly emerged Englishmen . . . wearing smoke-masks over their faces, and looking not like soldiers but like devils."



GERMANY LOOKS TO THE EAST—TO "STRAFE" ENGLAND! CARICATURES BEARING ON THE MUCH-DISCUSSED SUBJECT.

Here we give two more would-be comic pictures from German papers. That on the left shows Sir Edward Grey shivering in the blast from a door opened by a German soldier, and saying: "What a draught! Those confounded Germans have opened the door to the East." Blown through the door, it will be noticed, are King Peter of Serbia's crown, robe, sceptre, and purse, to say nothing of braces,

collar and tie, and match-box. The second illustration shows Lord Kitchener as Achilles with Egypt as his heel; and a German with bow and arrow. Roughly, the verses given under it may be translated: "Hit him there and hit him hard; And English blood will give the sands a feast. So draw the bow and be on guard; Ready to kill the English—through the East."

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WHERE THE BULGARIANS CLAIM VICTORIES: USKUB, AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION ON THE SALONIKA-NISH LINE; AND EGRIE PALANKA.

Uskub, which the Bulgarians are stated to have captured, is of notable importance owing to its situation on the Salonika-Nish railway, from which, also at Uskub, a branch line goes off to Mitrovitza towards the Montenegrin frontier. It is the capital of Southern Macedonia, and is considerably more than half-way between Salonika and Nish. Our upper illustration shows the town, with the two bridges over the

River Vardar, which rises among the mountains some forty miles to the south-west of Uskub and thence flows south for a hundred and fifty miles into the Gulf of Salonika. In the lower illustration is seen the hill township of Egrie Palanka, where the Bulgarians claimed an earlier success. It lies just within the Serb-Bulgarian frontier, fifty miles east of Uskub, and on the main road to it.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]



HOW THE HORSES WERE LANDED AT SALONIKA: AN INVOLUNTARY PEGASUS.

A common method of embarking or disembarking horses is to hoist them up by a crane and deposit them on board the transport, or on the quay, as the case may be. Here an unwilling Pegasus is seen being borne through the air from a transport to the quayside at Salonika. A sailor is directing operations, and a dog, much interested, is contributing his suggestions.—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE FRENCH SECOND-IN-COMMAND IN SERBIA: GENERAL BAILLOUD.

General Bailloud, who was previously with the French forces in Gallipoli, took command there after General Gouraud was wounded until General Sarrail succeeded the latter. Now General Sarrail has been transferred to the command of the French troops recently landed at Salonika, and General Bailloud has accompanied the force as second-in-command.—[Photo. by C.N.]

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SALONIKA'S INHABITANTS INTERESTED IN THE ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS: A GREEK BOOT-CLEANER WATCHING A.S.C. MEN RIDE BY ON MULES

The people of Salonika, which is a very cosmopolitan town, including in its population Jews, Greeks, Turks (and not a few German and Austrian spies!) were naturally much interested in the landing of the Allied forces. There was, however, no popular demonstration for one side or the other, although there were occasional cheers and expressions of admiration at the fine appearance of the British and French

forces. After landing, the troops had a four-mile march to their camps at Lembed and Zeitinlik, and crowds of sightseers lined the route. As soon as the ranks broke up on arrival at their camp, the men were beset by itinerant vendors, selling fruit and cheap drinks, and so on. The photograph shows men of the Army Service Corps, mounted on mules, riding through the streets of Salonika.—[Photo. C.N.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXX.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/19TH BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT.

Reading along the lines from left to right, beginning with the Back Row, the names are as follow: 2nd Lieut. S. Jay, 2nd Lieut. E. J. Trim, 2nd Lieut. H. T. Tipton, 2nd Lieut. H. T. Gilmore, 2nd Lieut. A. L. Ferrier, 2nd Lieut. C. D. Stelling, 2nd Lieut. H. E. Smith, Lieut. H. L. Weinberg, 2nd Lieut. D. E. Noel, 2nd Lieut. J. L. Blackwood, 2nd Lieut. S. C. Meadows, 2nd Lieut. H. T. S. Cole, 2nd Lieut. F. G. Gurney, 2nd Lieut. Ruddock, 2nd Lieut. S. McVickers, Lieut. G. W. Baker, Lieut. J. H. W. Idris, Capt. W. Crowther, Capt. S. R. Jackson, Major A. C. H. Kennard, Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Tomlin, Lieut.

and Adjutant G. H. Schonfield, Capt. H. B. Owden, Lieut. and Quartermaster L. P. Linden, 2nd Lieut. E. C. Baker, 2nd Lieut. S. R. S. Street. Before the war, the 19th consisted of a single battalion, now triplicated. The second and third battalions came into existence in and since August 1914 in the patriotic rush to fill up the ranks. The first battalion surplus, with later additions, supplied the two extra battalions. The first battalion has "South Africa, 1900-02" as a battle-honour.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



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FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXX.—WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 3/19TH BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT.

Reading from left to right, the names are (Back Row): L-Cpls. R. Chatte, J. J. Wilcox, J. R. Exall, E. W. Lloyd, G. H. Summers, G. Senyard, J. Semper, E. C. Miles, C. Cornford, Cpl. H. Knight, L-Cpls. W. N. P. Clarke, A. Baily, J. Angliss, A. F. Robinson, F. C. Hibbart, R. J. Moon, P. Neake, A. E. Eaton. In the Third Row are: Pte. Woodhatch, L-Sgt. Nixon, Sgt. Taylor, L-Cpls. Gregory, Thiele, Dix, Mulley, Cpl. Nash, L-Cpl. Shaw, Cpl. Mallett, L-Cpl. Ursell, Cpl. Tasker, L-Cpls. Todd, G. Clarke, Cpl. Morris, L-Cpls. Beckenham, Blanshard, Ross, Dale, Cpl. Knibbs, L-Cpls. Bond, Rodell, Hogwood, Anthony, Cpl. Rooms. In the Second Row: Sgts. Holdwright, Tasker, L-Cpl. Wells, Sgts. McDonald, Owen, Hook, Warwick, L-Sgt. Gregory, Sgts. Stanten, Knight, Davey, Clark, Price, Mayes, Jeakins, L-Sgt. Carren, Sgts. Burgess, Prestidge, L-Sgt. Sims, Sgts. Holding, Levick, Cpl. Love. In the Front Row are: Sgts. Bunch, Forss, Cpl. Kimpton, Sgt. Bolton, C.Q.M.S. Lamb, C.S.M. Sills, C.S.M. Budd, C.S.M. Earl, Lieut. and Adjut. Schonfield, Lieut.-Col. Tomlin, Regt.-Sgt.-Major Jarvis, R.Q.M.S. Voller, C.S.M. Walker, C.S.M.I. Robinson, C.Q.M.S. Moon, C.Q.M.S. Barnes, Sgts. Crowhurst, Stubbs, Lomax, Lawrie.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXX.—IN THE TRAINING

CAMP OF THE 3/19TH (ST. PANCRAS) BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT. The 19th (St. Pancras) Battalion of the London Regiment—one of the Metropolitan Territorial Corps—is one of the old Volunteer regiments raised fifty-odd years ago. It was known until 1908 as the 17th (North) Middlesex, and was attached as its 3rd Volunteer battalion to the "Die Hards" of the Regular Army. The illustrations were taken at the battalion training camp. No. 1 shows a

party filling sand-bags for trench-fortification. In No. 2 we see some of the battalion signallers at practice. No. 3 is a realistic trench-exercise—practice in bomb-throwing, the missiles being as nearly as possible of the actual weight of a loaded bomb. No. 4 shows the battalion mascot, "Rix," with some of the bandmen. The battalion badge is a figure of St. Pancras.—[Photos. by S. and G.]